

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to
the Post Office in Bloomfield.

THE END OF THE YEAR.

Notwithstanding we have arrived at the end of our volume through the successive stages of weekly issues, each at its appointed time, and have ever kept in view, the next and following number, so as to be sufficiently advised of the approaching terminus, still we confess that the end of the volume is reached under some perturbation of spirit. We seem to have accomplished so little and find so much still before us to do, that we may well feel misgivings for the results of the past and distrust for the realization of the future.

One thing, however, we must claim for our work, and it is a comfort and a solace, that however arduous and unceasing and varied, have been our labors, they have been performed with the best intent to acquit ourselves with fidelity to the duties of our high vocation and the best interests of our constituency. If we have effected less than we desired and hoped for, yet a review of our work shows that some thing has been attained. We are confident that we are stronger morally, mentally and every way, than ever before. Our constituency is larger than ever and more appreciating and supporting of our labors.

We are closing the 52nd number of the Third volume. Such as it is, we submit it to candid criticism, and, grateful for the encouragement and support we have received, we cordially wish our subscribers, readers and advertisers, all and each, A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

ENLARGEMENT.

Having determined to enlarge the GAZETTE after this number, which closes the present volume, we hope we may look for a due appreciation of our enterprise in the addition of many new names to our subscription list. Our approving readers can aid us by commending the GAZETTE to the favorable notice of their neighbors and friends. There are very few citizens who would not feel it a privilege to invest the small pittance of \$3, to sustain a good local paper, laboring in the interest of the town, if it were brought to their attention.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

During the three years past, the SATURDAY GAZETTE has given evidence that a local Country Journal could be conducted in a way to do credit to its locality and to entertain and benefit its readers.

Writers of ability have from time to time contributed to enrich and illuminate its columns with attractive original articles. This has been a distinguished feature of the GAZETTE, which has done much to place it in the front rank of Country Journals.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We were compelled for want of room last week, to lay over several articles which were in type, among them our *New York Letter*, which the readers of the GAZETTE never like to miss. This week we shall again have to defer several communications.

WE commend to all our readers the very thoughtful and well-written article on Gold Silver and Real Estate, by a well-known citizen of Montclair, the second part of which appears in this issue. We hope other citizens will take up the subject, or kindred subjects of importance and interest and discuss them wisely in these columns. Its effect upon the minds of our young men will be beneficial.

OUR NEXT ISSUE—will contain a new original story written for the GAZETTE by a citizen of our country. Also another of the very interesting "Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," written for our columns by a resident of Montclair. Also an article on Dancing, by our whimsical correspondent E. C.

UNRELIABILITY.—For the sake of showing how little reliance can be placed on newspaper reports from a distance, we clip the following from the New York Times of Monday last:

Destructive Fire in Bloomfield, N. J.—At about 10 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the extensive paper manufactory known as the Silver Spring Paper Mill, located about a mile from the town of Bloomfield, Essex Co. N. J. The fire was of considerable extent, but it was not ascertained, but it is said to have started in the boiler room. The loss is about \$20,000.

The only essential item in this report is wholly untrue. The Silver Spring Paper Mill was not burned at all. The canal station near the inclined plane was destroyed by fire with all their contents of hay, feed, etc., the whole loss not exceeding, probably, \$2,500.

WESTON.—This ambitious, but hitherto unsuccessful "Walker," achieved a triumph last week by walking at the Newark Record 500 miles in six days. The first day he accomplished 115 miles. The average time per mile, during the entire walk, was 14 minutes 14 seconds, being also an average of 14 miles over 41.5 miles an hour. During the whole time of the walk, his various rests amounted together to 22 hours 45 minutes 45 seconds.

The Rev. Dr. GILLESPIE, of Ann Arbor, has been elected Bishop of the newly-organized Western Michigan Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

TRANSPORTATION.—A bill has been introduced into Congress to encourage the establishment of a "Continental Railway," for freight, between New York and Council Bluffs, Iowa. To be double track, of steel rails, and to be completed within four years.

FAMINE.—Recent accounts from the East give distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor. The prospect is represented as appalling.

HOME MATTERS.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.
Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre
Dec. 17 18 19 20 21 22
At 7 a.m. 32° 22° 27° 30° 21° 14°
At 9 a.m. 35° 38° 40° 33° 28° 20°
At 11 a.m. 39° 32° 31° 38° 13° 34°
Remarks.—30 inch snow fell on 20th. A similar storm, with like depth of snow, occurred on 26th Dec. 1873.

BLOOMFIELD.

At Bloomfield Post Office, Dec. 23rd, 1874.

Anderson, Andrew.
Barnes, Wm.
Burns, James.
Bridger, Mrs. C.
Brickner, Mrs. C.
Bradshaw, Mrs. W. H.
Caulley, Mr. J.
Conwell, Ellen.
Crunk, Hatty.
Dey, Lewis H.
Dorrill, Fred.
Flynn, Eliza.
Grote, Miss E.
Gurne, Emily E.
Gregory, Stephen O.
Hobard, George A.
Hudford, Tom.
Hammer, Edward.
Jackson, Mrs. Gardiner.
Lough, Elias.
Mott, Mrs. W. H.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The rejuvenated First Presbyterian Church will be re-opened for regular service on Sunday next. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. W. Ballantine, at 10 a. m. and at 7 p. m.

CHRISTMAS.—The Episcopal Church always has an appropriate Church service on this most interesting of the Calendar days. A practice which we heartily commend.

A CARD.

I have learned from a number of ladies, that a woman has been calling at their houses, soliciting aid, and using my name as endorsement. Such use is unauthorized by me, and, upon inquiry, I find the person to be unworthy of confidence, intemperate in her habits, false in her statements, and not in need of the help she seeks. She gives the name of Stewart, more often than any other.

M. FANNY DODD.

MONTCLAIR.

Rev. Mr. Bradford's Lecture (the 3rd of his course) was delivered on Tuesday evening. The subject was California and Yosemite, the marvels of which, related by one of our respected pastors and fellow citizens from his own intelligent observation, were listened to with excited interest by a large and gratified audience.

The fourth and last of the course will be on Oregon, its magnificent scenery, etc., and will doubtless be the most interesting of the four. It will be delivered on Tuesday evening next. Those who fail to hear it will doubtless regret their loss.

CHRISTMAS TIMES.—The Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Berry's) had their festival and fair on Tuesday evening in Jacobus Hall.

The Sunday Schools of the other Churches, all, we believe, have their festivals on Thursday evening.

The Episcopal Church will have an appropriate Christmas service at 11 o'clock on Friday. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Maxwell, who will also, as is usual on this day, administer the Lord's Supper.

BURGLARS.—Mr. Pratt's residence was entered on Saturday night and robbed of clothing of considerable value, including, we are told, five overcoats.

The "burglar alarm" and "Revolver pills" are the most effective preventives to this uninvited familiarity.

HEALTH SEEKING.—Mr. Robert D. Frost, son of Stephen A. Frost, our worthy fellow citizen and Miss Berry, sister of Rev. Dr. J. R. Berry, sailed on Saturday in the steamer Tokio for the Isthmus and San Francisco. A son of citizen Sturges and a son of Widow Clark went out in the same steamer as *Cadet*, and will remain with the vessel in its voyage round Cape Horn to take its place on the China Line. It is a new, large and staunch vessel. Bon voyage to all!

VERONA.

VERONA, the Pearl of the Valley has again formed her plans for a winter's campaign by the way of lectures, church societies, village sleigh rides, etc. The first, sojourn of the season was held at the parsonage, on the eighth inst., and was a very pleasant and attractive entertainment. The house was well filled with the people of the village, old and young alike, participating on the occasion. After doing ample justice to a well filled and bountiful table the ladies had prepared with the good things of the season, the young people introduced some beautiful and interesting tableaux, choruses, recitations, Readings, etc. The two latter were fully up to the times, and although they were performed by the young people of the place, some of the art as a business would have been profited to have heard them. The entire company became so interested on the occasion that to their astonishment the wee hours of the morning had crept slyly upon them. Friend C., familiarly known as Uncle B., and all the B. B.'s, together

with all the old and young pill makers and other professional gentlemen, and including some of the good-natured and good-looking ladies, all concluded not to intrude any longer upon the hospitality of the committee, agreeing that we had all had a most delightful evening, and the good shepherd that had the flock in charge soon scattered us with his benediction. C.

For the Saturday Gazette.
GOLD AND SILVER AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHER VALUES.
No. II.

The growth of this country cannot be discerned in looking forward, but what we may not expect as we cast our eyes back twenty-five years and see what has been done.

On the 4th of July, 1843, I stood in the granite building (in the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, and saw the Washington Hotel burn on the opposite side where now stands Stewart's wholesale store. At the time he bought that property and announced his determination to build a store for his—then only—retail trade, it was thought by many that not even his popularity as a fashionable retailer was sufficient to justify such an innovation upon the custom of the city, but it was a success; though it most probably be admitted that there was not another retailer on the street who could have done it. At any rate, nothing of the kind has since been attempted by any other; and now, from the Battery to Fifth Avenue Hotel, his store stands alone on the East side, (though the business has been transferred to the store on 9th and 10th streets). The property is now worth, probably, three times as much money as it cost.

Amos R. Fox, formerly a dry goods jobber, a far-seeing and shrewd man, built the first business store for jobbing on Broadway in the vicinity of Pine street; from that he kept on buying and building, as he could take money from his business, always keeping ahead of the tide which he saw sweeping up town, until, as seemed to many, he insanely projected and built the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I have heard that it almost broke him; but he went through, and is now worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, nearly all made in real estate.

After Eno built the store mentioned, S. B. Chittenden made an agreement with John J. Phelps, who had been his partner, to pay him a certain interest for a term of years on the investment if he would build a store on the corner of Rector street, the old site of Grace Church; the store was built, and Mr. Chittenden occupied it, I think ten years; certainly until he was left almost alone down town, the business moving away up.

The operation proved a great success, both to Mr. Phelps and Mr. Chittenden, and the property is now worth probably three times as much as it cost, besides having paid for itself once or twice in rent received.

In 1842, when the writer first visited New York, Washington Square was being changed from Potters Field to a Park. There was not a tree on it. The block of fine brick houses on the North side was being built; all above on Fifth Avenue was a chaotic desert, apparently a hopeless and almost worthless wilderness. Up, however, as far as the eye could well reach, a marble building was erecting; there was nothing above and nothing below, and the writer remembers exclaiming against the madness of the man who was employing his money in that way. That building now stands on the corner of 18th street. We all know what has been done since.

POPULATION.—At that time the population of New York was 312,000; it is now, or was, at the taking of the last census, 943,000. If it goes on at this rate of increase for thirty years more there will be a population of 2,326,000; and what shall be done with this large population; where can they be best, most conveniently and economically accommodated? A vast proportion of them will remain within the corporate limits of the city; but other vast numbers will prefer a residence and home elsewhere. Some would, as soon live in the city as anywhere; their attachments to locality are slight; and were it necessary for them to move every year, it would not materially interfere with their comfort; but others have very strong attachments to place, and would as their means and circumstances permitted seek out a place where they could have a localized home. There are thousands of young men in the city receiving from \$1,000 to \$2,500 who would be delighted to get into a country home; they are now living prudently and economically, and from their number will come the rich men—the millionaires of the next twenty years.

Already the overflow has made populous the suburbs, and wherever the nucleus of churches and schools has been found, beautiful villages have grown up. Is there any doubt? Can there be? That such villages will prosper and increase proportionately with the great city from which they derive all their vitality.

We can in our village offer the young man who seeks a home all that need be required to make such a spot desirable. We can give him churches and schools not one whit behind those of the city. We can give him an acre of land, at the same or less cost than he can buy 53 x 100 feet in New York. We will give him fresh air, good society, beautiful views and charming drives, and above all a healthful climate.

It will not be many years before we shall have a supply of pure mountain water which will flow from all elevations be distributed to every house in town. It seems to me there never was a time when the opportunity

for procuring a beautiful country home was more promising than now. Some will avail themselves of it, others will say everything is too high, wait until things get down. Ah! my friend it is very doubtful if you ever see that day, and the golden opportunity will pass.

With the increase demand for facilities of travel into the suburbs which the large population of New York will require, we shall have double track roads, and trains running every half hour to and from the city day and night, by that time an acre of land in any pleasant village within forty minutes of the city will be worth something, but trains will make better time than that, certain express trains will come to our village in fifteen or twenty minutes, a train runs regularly from London to Brighton 60 miles in sixty minutes and with perfect safety.

It is not a fact that the enhancement in the price of labor during the past fifteen years is confined to this country, it is universal, in England, France, Germany and Italy and other continental countries labor is much higher.

Twenty years ago people from this country went to Dresden in Saxony to live and spend their money, board and living were cheap and a man with a moderate income could get along very nicely there but it is not so now, living has nearly doubled in cost, and what has produced it? There must be a reason, and can it be other than the one indicated in the commencement of this article namely, gold will not buy half as much as it would twenty years ago.

It might be stated that the readjustment of values has been going on for years, it has been noticed in other countries more perhaps than here, where our enterprises have been of such gigantic proportion that we used all the capital this country could furnish and all we could borrow from abroad. Keeping up the rate of interest until everything culminated in the panic of last year, now capital is unemployed, enterprises have ceased and we are about taking a new departure, which will result in placing things in their just relations to each other, when this is recognized and allowed its proper influence in affairs and it cannot be long delayed, our upward and onward course will be resumed already the evidences of improvement are visible, and it will not be long before the wheel of trade and commerce are in prosperous motion again when that occurs industries of all kind will be revived and we shall soon forget the dark days of '73.

A. T.

MONTCLAIR, Dec. 21, 1874.

For the Saturday Gazette.

MILBURN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

A very interesting examination took place in Washington school, Milburn, on the 18th inst. This school is under the charge of Mr. Theo. D. Sickle, a gentleman who has taught in our public schools during the past ten years. The number of scholars enrolled on the School Register is about one hundred and thirty. There are two departments.

Having received an invitation from Mr. Sickle, I entered the department under his immediate charge at about 1.15 P. M. I found fifty or more visitors present including ladies and gentlemen. The exercises were begun by a Fourth Reader Class, numbering about twenty-two scholars, from eight to thirteen years of age. They answered rapidly and with ease such questions as What is Accent? Emphasis, Monotone? Rising and Falling Inflection? and Circumflex? Ten rules for the use of inflections were also given. Modulation with its variations in pitch, Quality and Quantity, together with ten rules explaining the proper use of the last three were well recited. This class read in concert selections illustrating the above from "Sander's Fourth Reader." The reading was exceedingly well done, ranging from a whisper to the loudest tone of voice. The natural quality was fairly given.

Next in order came a Class in History giving the date, the cause, and the principal events in the following wars: The Pequot—King Philip's—King William's—Queen Anne's—Yankee—Geo. II.—The French and Indian—The Revolutionary—The Tripolitan—Shawnee—2nd war with Great Britain—The Florida—The Mexican and our Late Civil war. The class also stated when, where and by whom each state was settled; after which they gave the list of Presidents from Washington to Grant. The thorough knowledge of history showed by this class, surprised all present.

We next listened to a recitation in Geography. Subject, North America, divided as follows: Outline, Surface, Lakes and Rivers, British, Danish and Russian America; discoveries by Arctic navigators; Climate; Products; Animals and Inhabitants; Iceland and Greenland. The capitals of the states; the countries of South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, with their capitals; ten principal rivers, lakes, mountains and peninsulas of each grand division were also given. A map of the United States, drawn by Rev. F. Oliver, which he pointed out twenty-five geographical features, was well executed.

A Class in Grammar was now called. They were questioned on the different parts of speech, the classes of pronouns, adjectives and adverbs, etc. One hundred and sixty-nine questions were put to this class, and the answers given without a single mistake. Three sentences were analyzed and parsed, and rules given for each step.

An Arithmetic class was next examined in fractions, reduction, compound addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and numerous questions relating to them were asked this class; their answers were prompt. Promiscuous examples were worked out on the black-board, and nicely explained. A boy by the name of Leon and a younger nine years old, worked out and explained the following examples: Bought a piece of silk containing 903 yds

and having used 4 of it, sold 2 of the remainder at 12 dollars a yard; the remainder was put at 7 1/2 dollars a yard; how much did the party sold come to?

A class in Spelling closed the recitations for the afternoon. Rev. A. B. Woodworth of this village made appropriate remarks, congratulating the scholars upon their proficiency, and the teacher upon her success. After singing a piece entitled "Good Night" the school was dismissed.

The remarkable improvement and advancement of the scholars under Mr. Sickle's management, have brought to his support every patron of the school, as well as the leading citizens of Milburn. Scholars who were unable to do a simple example in Multiplication, are now finding difficult examples in Fractions, Compound Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, and are able to answer all questions, give all rules, connected with them. Grammar, History and Book-keeping were not taught until introduced by the present teacher. Mr. Sickle is about collecting funds for a Public School Library, the people are assisting him in the undertaking with liberality. S. P.

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

THE METHODIST in a leading article on *Unconformity and Methodism* contrasts their respective working and results in Philadelphia as follows:

The Rev. Dr. E. G. Brooks, pastor of the Church of the Messiah in Philadelphia, preached on Sunday morning, October 25th, a historical discourse on the "Problem of Universalism" in that city. Philadelphia, according to this historian, is one of the first cities in the world where Universalism was introduced by Universal preachers in the United States. In 1790 the Lombard street Church was organized, in 1820 the Callowhill St. Society, and in 1850 the Church of the Messiah. The total result of 103 years labor, says Dr. Brooks, is "three churches and only three; the oldest of them languishing and pastorless; neither of the two very large or vigorous. Methodism opened its mission in Philadelphia in 1740. It had no adventitious aids. Its early preachers were strangers in the United States. Its early churches, St. George's and Ebenezer, like those of the Universalists, were placed in the Northern Liberties and Southwark. As the result of its little more than century's work in Philadelphia, it has over 30 churches, 18,000 members, and a flourishing B'nai B'rith society valued at more than \$700,000.

Now, that which most distinguished early Methodists was that they preached "hell fire." The points on which they were pre-eminently sound were the certainty and endlessness of future punishment. They were often criticised sharply for the very liberal interpretation which they gave to the passages of Scripture descriptive of the suffering of lost souls.

In another article, on *Prison Reform*, the same paper opens the subject thus:

The National Prison Association of the United States evidently exists for a purpose, and is working actively to carry it out. The purpose relates to one of the most important and difficult problems of civilized life; how best to segregate society against crime. With this problem is involved one still more difficult and complicated—how to proceed to make of the offender a trustworthy and useful member of society. Our law givers have principally confined their attention to the former question. The Association regards the second as of not inferior importance. Punishment is an imperfect remedy. If it leaves the prisoner un-reformed, it is only a temporary remedy; and under the present system reform is a rare exception. It is inadequate, in that it reaches only a small proportion of offenders. Dr. Bittenger estimates that only one-twelfth of the offenders against the law get into prison. Efforts to be thoroughly successful, must reach the eleven-twelfths who are at large. With this as the end, the Association leaves the prisoner un-reformed, it is only a temporary remedy; and under the present system reform is a rare exception. It is inadequate, in that it reaches only a small proportion of offenders. Dr. Bittenger estimates that only one-twelfth of the offenders against the law get into prison. Efforts to be thoroughly successful, must reach the eleven-twelfths who are at large. With this as the end, the Association leaves the prisoner un-reformed, it is only a temporary remedy; and under the present system reform is a rare exception. It is inadequate, in that it reaches only a small proportion of offenders. Dr. Bittenger estimates that only one-twelfth of the offenders against the law get into prison. Efforts to be thoroughly successful, must reach the eleven-twelfths who are at large. With this as the end, the Association leaves the prisoner un-reformed, it is only a temporary remedy; and under the present system reform is a rare exception. 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